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10 May 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with AECASSOWARY/2 and 29 in Washington
on 8 May 1968

1. The meeting was called to talk about the problems of AERODYNAMIC funding, and to get a report on A/29's recent rip to Europe. A/2 and 29 both felt it would be desirable to have attribution for the purpose of satisfying a newspaper representative who might be determined to create a scandal by embarrassing the CIA. Even more important, in A/2's opinion, is the need for an ostensible source(s) to which they could refer if faced by Soviet claims that AETENURE/nothing more than a hireling of the American imperialist government. He feels Soviet Ukrainian writers whose works are published in the West face harsher treatment from the authorities if they can be accused of involvement, direct or indirect, with Western intelligence. In A/2's views, it would be better to have two or three real or ostensible donors to their anti-Soviet efforts rather than ostensible world-wide contributors. The problems of attribution were again reviewed when SB/CAO (Bob Rayle) joined the meeting later in the afternoon.

2. Concerning A/3's summons by the Munich police, A/2 explained that A/3 reported to the police on his return to Munich from Rome. The police appeared to be interested in the overall political organization rather than in the Munich office. They asked A/3 whether the organization had been involved in or was planning to conduct any manifestations or protest marches in Germany. A/3 assured the police that the organization has not sponsored any such activity and that it is not so inclined. He volunteered the information that the organization sponsors

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the Munich publishing house, and that it employs its collaborators living in Germany in this publishing activity. The police appeared satisfied and asked no more questions. According to A/3, officers of several other emigre organizations were questioned by the police along the same line.

A/2 said that A/3 told him he does not file an income tax return, and that he never reported the \$6,000 annually received from New York. In the future A/2 will have the money sent directly to A/3's bank account in Switzerland.

A/3 is visiting the Chicago area this week, where he was invited to speak to some local emigre groups. He plans to return to New York the week of 12 May.

3. a. While in the Frankfurt area during his recent trip to Europe, A/29 met with Pavlo MURASHKO of CSR on 12 April in the home of Olexa HORBACH. MURASHKO, d.o.b. 1939 in the CSR, is now a high school teacher. He is a former editor of Duklyia, a Ukrainian-language journal published in Presov. He is married to a Ukrainian from Volynia, who dances with the Pidublyanski Ukrains'kyy Ensemble with which she has travelled to Western Europe in recent years. MURASHKO and HORBACH met at an international conference of Slavistics in Prague in 1964. They have been corresponding ever since. It was from MURASHKO that PETRUSH received the manuscript of Ivan DZYUBA's Internationalism or Russification.

b. MURASHKO told A/29 that he corresponds with the wife of Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL and with others in Lvov and Kiev. He knows Ivan DZYUBA and Ivan SVITLYCHNIY personally, and said that he has discussed with them all kinds of problems. According to MURASHKO, after CHORNOVIL sent his letter to SHELEST he was summoned to the Party offices and charged with activity slanderous to the Party. He was warned that although he could not be sentenced for his activity up to that time, that if he continued there would soon be a paragraph under which he could be sentenced. CHORNOVIL reportedly told them they would have to put the paragraph into effect because he had just completed another work, which he was planning to disseminate. He was referring to Lykho z Rozumu. CHORNOVIL was arrested on 3 August 1967 while MURASHKO was in Lvov. MURASHKO had seen CHORNOVIL 2 days prior to his arrest and was supposed to meet him again on the day he was arrested.

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c. CHORNOVIL's trial on 15 November 1967 was officially an open trial, but most of those in attendance had been hand picked by the KGB. Members of CHORNOVIL's family, however, were permitted to be present, as were Ivan SVITLYCHNYIY, his sister Nadia SVITLYCHNA, Ivan DZYUBA, Lena KOSTENKO and several people from the Writers Union in Lvov. All those in attendance were impressed by CHORNOVIL's conduct during the trial. He delivered a short speech along the lines of his accusations in his Lykho z Ryzumu. Copies of the speech are now being circulated in the Ukraine. MURASHKO said he could not remember the name of the defense counsel but that he was "brilliant" and that he was the only one who spoke Russian during the trial. Everyone else, including the judge spoke in Ukrainian. The defense attorney told CHORNOVIL's wife prior to the trial that CHORNOVIL would be sentenced to 3 years. MURASHKO said there were no demonstrations either prior to or following the trial as in the case of the trial of the Horyn' brothers in Lvov.

d. MURASHKO said that CHORNOVIL was transferred from the prison in Lvov in March of this year to Vinnytsya, but he did not know whether it was to a prison or to a prison camp. The paragraph under which he was sentenced does not call for strict regime. It is a new paragraph, which has something to do with slandering the Soviet regime. CHORNOVIL's wife is in Lvov, living with her parents. His son (Taras, by a previous marriage) is with CHORNOVIL's parents in Cherkaschyna.

e. MURASHKO was in Lvov and Kiev in July and August 1967 to collect material for Duklya of which he was editor at the time. He told A/29 that when CHORNOVIL was arrested, Dmytro IVASHCHENKO (an assistant professor of literature) and Mykhaylo OSADCHI (literary critic) were released, having completed their 2 year prison sentences. MURASHKO said he is acquainted with both men. He said IVASHCHENKO had difficulty finding employment in his profession following his release but that he eventually found a job as a school teacher in Volynia. OSADCHI remains unemployed. MURASHKO last saw OSADCHI in December 1967. OSADCHI told him that he had been travelling all over the Ukraine trying to get himself registered in one of the oblasts, but that he was unsuccessful. He returned to Lvov, where he was arrested for trespassing, and he told MURASHKO he expected a two year sentence in prison as a result. MURASHKO did not know of anyone else who had been released. He said that Mykhaylo HORYN', Mykhaylo MASYUTKO, Svyatoslav KARAVANSKY and probably Opanas ZALYVAKHA were in Vladimirska prison.

* earlier info on arrests stated OSADCHI (OSADCHY) was sentenced to 4 years during early 1966 trials, and IVASHCHENKO 8 2 years

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f. During his visit in Kiev and Lvov again in December 1967, MURASHKO saw, among others, Ivan DZYUBA and Ivan SVITLYCHNY. He also met the wives of Mykhaylo HORYN', Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL, Mykhaylo OSADCHI and other individuals at a New Years Eve party on 31 December 1967 in the home of Vadym MASYUTKO, a painter, where about 50 individuals were present. MASYUTKO's wife told him there were 3 individuals present who were self-invited but that he need not be concerned. The day following the party, MURASHKO left for Czechoslovakia. While purchasing his railroad ticket, the clerk at the ticket window seemed to know him and insisted on giving him a ticket for a seat in a Soviet coach rather than in a Czechoslovakian car. He was able to get his seat changed to a Czech coach with the help of two Czech conductors. At the border control in Chop, however, he and the two Czech conductors were subjected to a thorough search but nothing was found.

g. *Murashko was* While in the Ukraine in December, Ukrainians were already talking about the fact that Lykho z Rozumu, CHORNOVIL's book, had been published in the West, and they were impressed and very pleased.

h. Following MURASHKO's visit in Frankfurt, he was going on to Paris. He asked A/29 to recommend some Ukrainians there with whom he could meet. A/29 told him about some of their collaborators and also recommended that he talk to SHTUL and ZHUKOVSKY of the OUN/M. MURASHKO has been in contact with a fnu MULICK, OUN/M, via MURASHKO's wife, who had visited Paris with the dance group of which she is a member.

i. MURASHKO, MUSHYNKA, DOTSEY and BATCHA, who are involved in the handling of documents from the Soviet Union are in need of financial assistance and would like to have a good camera and a small tape recorder, the latter for their Soviet Ukrainian colleagues. The latter promised to try to send out to the CSR available documents and monthly information on the internal situation. A/29 and MURASHKO arranged for recognition signals by which MURASHKO will identify to A/29 the documents meant for surfacing in the West. There was nothing brought out from the Ukraine during March. MURASHKO did not know whether it was because no material was ready or whether for some reason their colleagues in the Ukraine felt it was not safe to send anything at that particular time.

j. Ivan SVITLYCHNY is still unemployed. His friends get some of his things published under pseudonym. He is being visited frequently by NIKITCHENKO personally, chief of the Ukrainian KGB.

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k. MURASHKO said Evhen SVERSTYUK, is the man to watch, that he will be the next DZYUBA and SVITLYCHNYY, probably even more notorious. Ivan DRACH recently has been showing indications that he is "not completely lost to the cause." (Note: A recent traveller from the Soviet Union reported that DRACH is scheduled to be awarded the Lenin Prize this year.)

l. In April 1967 the director of the Lvov Conservatory of Music and several lecturers were removed, and many students were expelled, according to MURASHKO. It was said that the Conservatory was the nest of the demonstrations and protests following the trials held in 1966. MURASHKO is of the opinion that pressure against the intellectuals will increase in the Ukraine. He said OVCHARENKO, who replaced SKABA, was the initial carrot in the ^{corrupt and sick} game the authorities proposed to play in the future. *ASB/KR*
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m. Two Soviet Ukrainians who arrived in the CSR under the guise of scholars interested in Ukrainian affairs, in MURASHKO's opinion, are KGB officers assigned to report on activities in the Ukrainian intellectual community in the CSR. The men are Vasyl' LUBCHENKO, ca. 35, who is a Ph.D candidate at the University of Kiev, and Andrey BONDAR, ca. 50 years of age. The Czech STB officer in charge of Ukrainian affairs in Presov is fnu DUSAK. *ASB/KR*
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n. A/29 saw MURASHKO again on 24 April, the day the latter was leaving for the CSR. He told A/29 that the people at Ukrainske Slovo (OUN/M) promised to send him \$500. to aid Ukrainian prisoners, and sometime later \$500. more for the wife of Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL, which would represent royalties for CHORNOVIL's Lykho z Rozumu. MURASHKO was told the OUN/M was running into many difficulties with McGraw Hill on getting the book published and that was all they could afford to pay in royalties, although they promised to send MURASHKO a Minox camera sometime in the future. A/29 bought a Minox for MURASHKO, but the latter decided to leave it with HORBACH to be picked up at a later date as he decided at the last minute that this was not the time to carry it back with him. MURASHKO said his group needed about \$15,000 to help finance the trips being made to the Ukraine, to buy some photographic equipment, and to enable them to continue publishing Duklya. Two-hundred copies of each issue of the journal are being mailed to Soviet Ukrainians. There appears to be no difficulty in getting the journal to "subscribers" in the UkSSR. Subscriptions, however, are not permitted to be placed from the Ukraine. Therefore, 200 "subscriptions" are

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being filled gratis by the publisher in Presov. A/29 told MURASHKO he was not authorized to make any promises for such financial assistance, but that he was sure AETENURE would want to help as much as possible.

o. MURASHKO then inquired whether AETENURE could help finance the publication in Czechoslovakia of literature by Soviet Ukrainian authors which either the Soviets refuse to publish or which the authors refuse to release for publication because of the distortion by censorship. The publishing house in question is Vychodoslovenske Tlaciarny, N. P. in Presov. Lena KOSTENKO's Berezochko will thus soon be published in Presov. Berezochko is a long poem, which Lena has refused to release for publication in the Soviet Union because of the changes proposed by the censors. MURASHKO said the Czech publisher also is willing to publish literature by Western writers. A/2 plans to exploit this but he wants to approach it cautiously to avoid compromising the Presov Ukrainian intellectual community, which has been quite effective in lending assistance to its colleagues in the UkSSR and in acting as couriers in getting Soviet documents to the West.

p. MURASHKO told A/29 to try to get as many books as possible to his group now for eventual delivery to the Ukraine.

4. The Ukrainian emigre students group in Belgium received a letter from a Ukrainian students organization in Bratislava inviting delegates to a students convention in the CSR, which will be held from 19 to 30 June of this year. The letter requested the Belgium group to help in selecting delegates from West Germany, France and Italy since the group in the CSR had no contacts in those areas. Late June appears to be a bad time for the convention, since so many of West European students will be having exams, but A/29 said they would arrange for some students to attend.

5. According to a recent visitor (female) from the Ukraine, there is a new and widespread campaign to restore the Ukrainian language in the Ukraine. Public servants are approached and if they reply in Russian, they are told to speak Ukrainian or to leave the Ukraine.

6. The funding problems were discussed when joined the meeting in the afternoon. This subject will be covered in a separate report.

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